Mr. Mahomed Sait.—

Why not the Secretary to the Recruitment Board publish figures showing the total number of vacancies, appointments, etc., every now and then?

Third Member of Council.—

That will not help you very much.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE BUDGET.—(*Resumed.*)

Mr. B. P. Basappa Setty said that though the Budget estimates showed a surplus of Rs. 56,000, there was really a deficit for the following reasons:—

(1) No contributions have been made to the Reserve Funds.

(2) Credit had been taken for the reduction of Rs. 10½ lakhs in the Subsidy.

(3) The balances at the credit of Reserve Funds had been utilized although the Dewan had definitely stated in the previous year that Reserve Funds would not be touched to balance budget.

If the above items were deducted, the budget would have been one of heavy deficit.

The Financial Secretary's Memorandum did not say anything about the present position of the Reserves. From this, the speaker concluded that the Reserves had been completely wiped out.

Again, the proposal to float another loan next year had caused considerable anxiety in the public mind.

The Iron Works were no doubt an important industry and were a pride to the State. But all the money spent on them so far had not brought any profits whatever; on the other hand, large sums were written off from time to time. They could not even provide for depreciation and it was time that Government made up their mind not to make any further capital grants to these Works. They must be made to pay their own way.

The Administration was top-heavy and establishment charges were steadily increasing. The Departments of Survey and Settlements and Public Instruction had been given too many Gazetted Assistants Drastic retrenchments were urgently called for and it would be desirable to appoint a committee with a non-official majority, to recommend suitable measures in this direction.

The grant for Primary Education showed no improvement over the old level. At the same time, higher education was receiving more and more help. The education cess was levied on the distinct understanding that the realizations therefrom would be earmarked for primary education; but these were sometimes being utilised for high school education also.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there was some misconception on that point. So long as Government made a contribution for primary education, it did not make much difference, if a small portion of the realizations from the cess was utilised for middle school education. If the collections should be earmarked for primary education entirely, then, middle school education would require more funds and to that extent the Government contribution for primary education would have to be withdrawn.

Referring to the large grants made to University education, MR. BASAPPA SETTY said that the University was a pride to the State and it would be wrong to urge that it should be closed down. But it was at the same time necessary to give an adequate grant for primary education.

In regard to the Dispensaries and Hospitals, nearly 75 per cent of the provision went for establishments and the budget did not give an indication of the provision made for drugs separately. He complained that many hospitals had not a sufficient supply of drugs and many other places had no dispensaries.

In regard to the last point, *i.e.*, about more dispensaries, THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was for the local bodies concerned to move in the matter and send up resolutions agreeing to bear their share of the cost.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY next said that the provision under Village Panchayets was very inadequate and would work at about Rs. 4 for each. They must be given at least Rs. 50 each and the member urged that the allotment should be increased accordingly.

As regards Excise, the member regretted that no reduction in revenue was indicated in the budget. The cry everywhere was that drunkenness must be reduced, but at such a time the Government encouraged the growing of date groves. Not content with encouraging the growth of these plantations, the Government had been also importing toddy from British India. That did not show that Government had any idea of reducing the drink evil. Nor had they taken any steps to promote any propaganda work against drink. He thought

that Government officers themselves should be instructed to do propaganda work. He did not also see the necessity of paying a large amount as tree-tax to the British Government and importing arrack and toddy from outside.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that was due to the convenient situation of the trees with reference to the shops.

MR. BASAPPA SETTY finally stated that for the posts of Probationary Revenue Inspectors, Brahmins were selected if they were graduates and Non-Brahmins if they were under-graduates. That was all right, so far as the selections themselves went. But once selections were over and the men also confirmed, the graduates, who were Brahmins, were given Rs. 50 *plus* 10, while the under-graduates, who were Non-Brahmins, were given only Rs. 40. He requested that this sort of distinction in the matter of salary should be done away with.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR, referring to page 6 of the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, stated that the Government had appropriated as much as Rs. 9 lakhs from Reserves to balance the budget, leaving only Rs. 4 lakhs. He did not seriously object to utilizing the Reserves in times of need, provided that the amount was applied for development works of permanent utility. He feared that if the Reserves were wiped out, it would be difficult to find funds for urgent projects later.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the Irrigation Reserves were drawn upon for financing such works as the Anjanapur and Tunga Projects which were urgent works of great public utility and asked whether they were not capital works justifying the withdrawals from Reserves. Even granting that new works would appear urgent later, those taken up now would have been completed by then and nothing would prevent the new ones also from being taken up. Besides, whatever withdrawals were proposed, were proposed for the achievement of the purpose for which the Reserves had been built up and were therefore unobjectionable.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that at least something should be left over with a view to be made use of in times of emergency.

He regretted that there were lapses out of the sanctioned grants for the current year under Education. 86 per cent of the children of school-going age were in primary schools while barely 1 per cent were undergoing Universtiy

Education. For this latter, a provision of Rs. 12 lakhs was made, while that for the former had been reduced. No country depended for its future progress and prosperity on its University so much as on its primary schools. He therefore urged that the allotment for primary education should be increased at least by Rs. 10 lakhs, the grants to other departments being reduced to that extent if necessary. Denmark which was only one-half of Mysore in size, had 6,000 schools as against 5,000 here, 65 high schools as against 32 here, 25 training schools as against 10 here, and 267 technological institutions as against 20 here.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL asked whether all the schools in Denmark were Government institutions as in Mysore. He thought that that was also an important point to be borne in mind.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR replied that it was not material. The real point was that the administration there was responsible to the people; if in Mysore also the people were allowed to manage their own affairs, they would see that the number of schools was increased to thousands.

Coming to Civil Administration, he remarked that it was top-heavy. He invited the attention of the House to a letter addressed by Mahatma Gandhi to His Excellency the Viceroy sometime back; and, applying that letter to Mysore, he said that in England, where the average earning capacity was between 2 and 3 rupees per head per day, the Prime Minister who held a sway over all the Dominions drew a salary of about Rs. 2, 000 per mensem, whereas in Mysore, with an average income of Re. 0-2-1 per head per day, that salary was sometimes drawn even by Deputy Commissioners of Districts. There was grinding poverty in Mysore. He, therefore, appealed to Government to effect drastic retrenchments in the cost on establishments in the higher grades.

With reference to the Judicial Department he observed that there were in all 70 Civil and Criminal officers in Mysore and that Munsiffs had more work than Magistrates. He therefore suggested that a Munsiff-Magistrate be appointed for each taluk. Sometimes people from 3 or 4 taluks had to resort to one and the same court, with the result that work accumulated.

He pointed out that the net savings to Government on account of Process Fees was Rs. 3 lakhs and yet the scale of fees had not been reduced. The rates now in vogue were one and a half times those of Madras and two and a

half times those of Bombay. Court fee rates in Mysore were enhanced some time back simply because that was done in Madras. But the example of Madras was not followed in regard to Small Cause cases, for, while the rate in Madras was 7½ per cent of the suit amount, it was as high as 10 per cent in Mysore. He added that the raiyats were generally poor, that there were more Small Cause suits than Original ones and that the existing scale of fee for Small Cause suits should be reduced to the level of Madras.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the rate of court fees in Madras was generally 11¼ per cent although the court fee for Small Cause suits was 7½ per cent. If the member so desired, it was open to him to suggest that the rates in force in Madras be adopted here also. But it was not right to suggest the adoption of whatever was more favourable, in particular cases, leaving out of account what was unfavourable. He also pointed out that while no refund was admissible in Madras, it was possible in Mysore.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR then remarked that at that rate the whole system of Administration would have to be copied in Mysore with diarchy and all that existed there. What he wanted to suggest was that the best in every Government should be copied so that Mysore might continue to be a model.

Referring to the Prison Department he said that prison reform was called for in many respects. As administered at present, jails were teaching convicts the way to become habitual offenders. He strongly advocated the separation of juvenile offenders from habitual. Two things which he was anxious to see abolished were whipping in open court and capital punishment than which nothing was more barbarous.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the question of separating juveniles from habitual offenders was engaging the attention of Government.

Proceeding to the Department of Industries and Commerce, MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR suggested that the Government Weaving Factory must be closed because weaving was an age-long industry in the State and there was no special purpose to be served by the factory. Secondly, he observed that glycerine and other important by products of the Soap Factory were going to waste and should be used in the best manner possible. He incidentally remarked that the administration of the Soap Factory was

top-heavy. He also suggested that adequate arrangements should be made to have sales agencies. Lastly, he suggested that more Khaddar centres should be opened.

Before closing, he appealed to the Dewan to set an example to the whole State by himself wearing Khaddar.

THE DEWAN replied that he would do it with the greatest pleasure. He added that he had in fact already asked the Director of Industries to supply him with Khaddar for a suit or two.

This reply was received by the House with acclamation.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR then appealed not only to the Dewan but to all the other high officers of State to take a vow not to use foreign cloth. If this was done, he said, all the subjects of the State would naturally follow suit.

THE DEWAN stated that there was no adequate supply.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR replied that increased demand alone would bring about increased supply. He thanked the Dewan for having asked for a Khaddar supply, and said that if all other officers followed suit, the prosperity of the country was assured.

Referring to the grants for Public Improvements, MR. W. H. HANUMANTHAPPA represented that Rs. 30,000 allotted for the Bangalore City Improvement Works was too meagre and should be increased to at least Rs. 1 lakh. He said that formerly two-thirds of the actual cost of such improvements was being contributed by Government, that it was gradually reduced to Rs. 75,000 and then to Rs. 50,000 till at last it had fallen so low as Rs. 30,000. In this connection, he paid a glowing tribute to the efforts put forth by the Dewan in effecting vast improvements in beautifying the city after he assumed the charge of Dewanship.

He suggested the formation of a City Improvement Trust Board on the model of the one in Mysore City.

He next explained that the Bangalore City Municipality was earning an income of Rs. 7½ lakhs annually which hardly sufficed for its expenditure which had gone up by leaps and bounds in every direction, *e.g.*, contribution for education, water and lighting charges. Besides, Government were demanding Rs. 4 lakhs for the new water supply scheme. Since Government were deriving a lot of income from the city by way of income-tax and abkari revenue, he claimed that there was a good case for increasing the grant to the Municipality. He pointed out that though sanitation in the extensions was good, the old city was still very bad, especially in point of drainage.

If it was suggested that the municipal taxation might be enhanced, he would say that it had gone on rising from 9 per cent to 12½ per cent, 14½ per cent and 16 per cent during the recent years and there was no possibility of its further increase since the rate in the Civil and Military Station itself was only 14½ per cent.

Referring to the activities of the Health Department, he represented that the Prevention of Adulteration of Food Act should be enforced in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore to start with. He said, that though the Act had been introduced into the cities, it was honoured more in its breach than in observance. He attributed the large increase in the infantile mortality in Bangalore City as reported by the Sanitary Commissioner, to the adulteration of food stuffs.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the Act was in force in the cities and if the Municipality had not been enforcing it, it was a matter for the Municipal Councillors to take up and make the Municipalities exercise the power vested in them. He added that if they could not afford to appoint a public analyist, the Health Officer himself might do the work in a small laboratory to be organized by the Municipality.

MR. HANUMANTHAPPA pointed out that, in spite of the reminders received from the Director of Health, the Municipality could not take any action for want of facilities and prayed that as there were chemical examiners and laboratories under the control of Government they might take the initiative by starting the scheme and then handing it over to the Municipality for continuance.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMAIYA supported the above view and commended the proposal for early consideration of Government.

MR. MAHADEVAPPA did not see any objection to drawing upon the Irrigation Reserves to finance irrigation works. The Dewan had himself noticed during his recent tours that wherever he went, there was a cry for water facilities and for the repair of tanks. In order to carry out the policy laid down by Government in the matter of the repair and maintenance of major and minor tanks on a large scale, it was quite open to Government, in his opinion, to indent upon the Reserves specially built for this purpose to supplement the grants from the general revenues every year. He was emphatically of opinion that Government should not stint provision for irrigation works on any account.

He also congratulated the Government on being able to

make suitable provision for developments and for the introduction of the Record of Rights in the State. He, however, thought it was not sufficient, if it was introduced in only 8 taluks and that early steps should be taken to introduce it throughout the State. He suggested that the revenue officers should be compelled to do their inspections on horse-back. At present, he did not think that the inspections on motor cars and bicycles would bring about any improvement. He pleaded for the construction of quarters for the Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. If this could not be done in all the districts, at least arrangements should made be to do it at least in one district as a beginning.

He wanted dispensaries to be established in every hobli.

He also pleaded for better provision for sericulture and for encouragement to Khaddar.

MR. SYED ISMAIL, who followed, said that he did not agree with the view taken by some members that the budget was unsatisfactory. The budget was prepared with the aid of the money available from various sources and unless the people agreed to bear more burdens of taxation, it was impossible for Government to provide more funds according to the demands made by the members. Unlike British India where the people were fighting for *Swaraj* for over 15 years, the Mysore Government was quite a national government, a *Swaraj* Government, the officers were the people, and in every sense their agents. The Government was spending money on various items under the powers vested in them and there was no use criticising them if the provision made for one department was less than for the other. The surplus shown in the budget was barely Rs. 50,000 while aggregate amount that would be required to meet the demands made for increased allotments for education, industries, irrigation, hospitals, etc., would come to over Rs. 25 lakhs. He did not see how it was humanly possible for any Government to accede to those requests.

With reference to the Industries Department, he said that a provision of only Rs. 45,000 had been made for industrial loans. The prosperity of the country depended on the encouragement given by Government to industries. It was the industries that made people wealthy. Mysore, in his opinion, was industrially very poor ; and unless Government helped the infant industries to raise their heads by granting loans, there was no prospect of any headway being made by the people in the direction of industries. He was, therefore, of opinion that the provision for industrial and

takavi loans should be considerably enhanced. He commended the example of Denmark which is not half in extent as Mysore, which spends as much as Rs. 2 crores annually on industrial and agricultural developments.

MR. J. R. ISAAC in reviewing the budget observed that the department which brought a large revenue without much expenditure was the Excise Department. Even though the members were agitating in the Assembly for several years past that Government must sympathise with the Temperance movement, they had not come forward whole-heartedly to help the furtherance of the propaganda work against the drink evil.

THE DEWAN replied that the very presence of the speaker as a member of the Assembly was ample evidence to show that the Government favoured the Temperance movement.

MR. ISAAC solicited the practical sympthy of Government by increasing the present grant of Rs. 2,000 made in the budget for the Temperance propaganda. The Temperance Association at Bangalore had passed two resolutions asking for a more substantial financial aid from Government to carry on an intensive propaganda, with the necessary equipments. Since the ultimate object of Government should be to aim at total prohibition, he was afraid that the provision made in the budget for the improvement of date-groves would not help to achieve that object. He therefore suggested that this provision might be diverted for propaganda work with better advantage. It had been said that one of the reasons why drink evil was prevalent in this country was the existence of natural facilities for the extraction of country liquors.

THE DEWAN observed that it was generally admitted that toddy was not so very harmful as arrack.

MR. ISAAC contended that it was harmful enough to be checked. The facilities to discourage the drink habit in this country were not very great. For instance, there was a licensing board which included also a body of people interested in the sale of liquor. They were treated as advisory men and even the few proposals that they put forward before Government were not very often accepted. He wanted that the Temperance Associations should be given a certain amount of facilities to create a public opinion in the masses against the drink habit. As a first step in that direction, he suggested the banning of the import of arrack into the State, which was the entire monopoly of Govern-

ment. Arrack, he said, was a very dangerous liquor which had been the cause of the ruin of many a middle class family, and if only Government is earnest, they could with the stroke of the pen prevent its entry into the State. The loss of revenue that might be sustained by Government could be made up somehow or other when once a public opinion was created about the necessity to take a substantial step forward in the direction of temperance. He agreed that Government stood to lose about Rs. 20 lakhs by this means. But the expected abolition of the subsidy could be a set-off against that loss.

The member was, however, confident that if the State agitated for it, they would succeed.

MR. ISAAC brought to the notice of Government that the Adi-Dravida Christians had recently started a hostel on the model of the one started for the Adi-Karnataka Hindus and as the strength in the former was increasing year after year, he prayed that suitable increase should be made in the budget provision therefor.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 53 lakhs for Education and of only Rs. 1·3 lakhs for Agriculture, MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA (Malavalli) thought that so much provision for education was not necessary and that by curtailing it additional allotment could be made for agriculture. He was emphatically of opinion that more than education of the kind now imparted in primary schools, the village boys required a thorough knowledge of agriculture which was the main industry of the country. Under the present conditions he thought that when once the boys took up education, they considered it beneath their dignity to handle the plough. He, therefore, thought that if schools were given to the villages, an agricultural farm of 4 or 5 acres should be attached to each school so that the boys might learn agriculture side by side with the school education given to them.

He regretted that the grant for agriculture was mostly spent on direction and establishment charges and not on helping the growth of agriculture and urged for the establishment of more demonstration farms in rural areas.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY (Malur) in referring to the expenditure on education remarked that the provision of Rs. 53 lakhs was inadequate. He requested that the allotment for primary education must be increased by 50 per cent, if need be by curtailing the expenditure of the University. He also wanted special encouragement to be given to the girls' education.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that a perusal of the budget would show that provision had been made for every grade of girls' education, as also for their scholarships.

MR. VEMA REDDY suggested that the Compulsory Primary Education Regulation should be made applicable to girls also.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that Government had to provide schools in all localities where there was a voluntary demand for education before thinking of introducing compulsion.

MR. VEMA REDDY next urged for increased allotments for village panchayets, tank restoration, drinking water wells, etc., and for assigning the income derived from *hulbanni*, *amarai* and some minor items for the development of panchayets concerned. With a view to discourage the tendency for the emigration of the educated youths from the villages to urban areas, he suggested the deputation of young graduates to do propaganda work in the villages.

In regard to the Repair and Restoration of Tanks, he complained that when the tanks were taken up for repairs, the waste weirs were ordinarily kept exactly at the old level irrespective of the consideration that the tanks would have been considerably silted up. The result was that the tanks impounded very little water and all the extra water was allowed to go to waste. Hence he wanted the Engineering Department to raise the waste weirs of such tanks suitably as to maintain the necessary capacity of the tanks. This process would certainly submerge some lands and compensation would have to be given for such submerged lands. But he thought that it was inevitable, if lands should be properly cultivated. He pointed out that many lands in the Malur Taluk suffered from want of sufficient water even after repairing the tanks. He also pleaded for electric lighting to the Malur Town.

MR. P. MURGESAM PILLAY observed that although factories had been introudced in the State for more than 40 years, yet Government were not having any effective control over their working. Formerly the District Magistrate was the inspecting officer, but he made no detailed inspection of the working of the factories. Now it seemed to him that the Director of Industries and Commerce was the inspecting officer. But, as he had a lot of other work to attend to, it would not be possible for him also to minutely inspect the working of the factories. Mr. Murgesam

Pillay therefore suggested that a separate Factory Inspector should be appointed. He said that there were many children of tender age working in the factories who required to be safeguarded.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Superintendents of Industries had been appointed as Inspectors of Factories and that detailed rules also had been framed for regulating inspections.

MR. P. MURGESAM PILLAY enquired whether necessary action had been taken for the appointment of Boiler Inspectors.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied in the affirmative.

MR. P. MURGESAM PILLAY suggested that the District Magistrate and the Director of Industries should be directed to visit the factories repeatedly so that the coolies working in them might get accustomed of them. At present they paid visits only during the strikes. He also observed that there was a lot of unemployment among the depressed classes and labourers. He thought that avenues for their employment should be created by Government by teaching them motor mechanism.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was an excellent institution in which good training was given on payment of a small fee.

MR. P. MURGESAM PILLAY said that the only difficulty was that they were called upon to pay some fees. He prayed that scholarships might be given to at least 10 or 12 candidates at a time.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the point would be noted for consideration.

MR. P. MURGESAM PILLAY then prayed that, in view of the fact that leather industry in Mysore had not been developed, the depressed classes people, who were interested in the industry, should be sent to Madras for training in leather industry with suitable Government scholarships.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that point also would be considered.

MR. GOPALACHAR who next spoke observed that he could not call the budget a surplus one as the Government had not restricted their normal expenditure to their normal revenue. Criticising the drawings from the Reserves, he said that the Irrigation Cess revenue should be utilised only for irrigation purposes and that the Irrigation Reserve should not, except under exceptional circumstances, be utilised

for current expenditure at all. The proper thing for the Government to do was, he said, that if they required more money, they should find it by effecting drastic retrenchments.

With reference to the proposed loan that the Government were projecting to float during the next year, he said that about Rs. 25 lakhs out of it might be placed at the disposal of the Land Mortgage Banks. The reason was that the sum of Rs. 1 lakh that was sanctioned for the existing four Land Mortgage Banks was hardly sufficient as there was great indebtedness in the malnad and that unless a liberal grant was made towards that end, there was no prospect of any relief to the malnad raiyats. He also pressed for the same grant for malnad improvement as was allowed during the previous year.

MRS. SAKAMMA thanked the Government and the Dewan for allowing women the privilege of representation in the House and said that she would discharge her responsibility to the best of her ability. She thought that no country would progress unless women side by side with men took part in the deliberations at the various assemblies, councils and conferences. She therefore requested that as many women as possible should be allowed representation in the Legislative Council, the Board of Education and the Economic Conference. She hoped that her request would be complied with by Government.

She next observed that although Government were doing their best to help elementary education in Mysore, yet, not much headway had been made. The reason was that, for want of facilities in the State, many girls went to convents and other schools where they were not given the education suited to them. She therefore requested that as many girls' schools and hospitals as possible should be established and that the girls should be taught domestic economy and science and also religious and moral education. She also said that suitable steps should be taken to appoint a committee if necessary with a view to make recommendation to Government to introduce the Sharada Act in the State. She also thought that new methods of cultivation should be taught in the schools and that gardening, horticulture, etc., should be included in the curriculum for the education of both boys and girls.

MR. PATEL NANJAPPA pleaded for better irrigation facilities by undertaking a more intensive scheme of the repair and restoration of tanks.

MR. RAMIAH pleaded for larger grants for education,

agriculture and medical aid. Particularly in the rural parts, the Police protection was not adequate and the dispensaries had not sufficient supplies of drugs.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs under the Mysore Iron Works, MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA said that he did not know what the policy of the Government was in making that provision. There had been a proposal before Government for some time past about the preparation of steel in the Bhadravati Iron Works. Apparently that proposal was turned down. He was of opinion that unless steel industry was taken up, the Iron Works would not pay. People wanted steel in every household. If an employment factory were attached to the Iron Works, it would be possible for the raiyats to undertake intensive farming. At present steel articles were imported from foreign countries at a very heavy cost. It ought to be possible to prepare agricultural implements locally at a much smaller cost.

Referring to the Education Department, he said that girls' schools and hospitals should be established to encourage female education.

Referring to the large precentage of failures in the recent Lower Secondary examination, he observed that it might probably be due to the difficulty of finding accommodation in the high schools if a large number of passed candidates sought admission there. In order to obviate that difficulty, he suggested that grant-in-aid schools should be provided with extra grants.

MR. G. SIDDAVEERAPPA regretted that a suggestion had been made for the abolition of the Weaving Factory as it was working at a loss for a long time. He thought that the reason for the loss was due probably to the factory incurring more overhead and establishment charges. It was primarily an administrative factory and it would be a pity to abolish it. On the other hand, to encourage weaving he requested that scholarships should be provided for the weavers.

MR. GURUSWAMI GOWDA pleaded for the establishment of primary schools within a radius of two to three miles in all villages. There were about 1,500 primary school teachers on various grades of pay. They had no scope for promotion if they reached their maximum. Their pay must be increased and those who had been getting the same pay for a number of years should be immediately given an increment of at least one rupee. He requested that the bund of the Yelemallappankere on the Bangalore-Madras Road might be widened as there were many accidents there and

that provision for the same should be made in the current year's budget alone.

THE DEWAN replied that the matter was under consideration.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-35 P.M.

MR. BANDIAH requested that a bridge across Kapila on the Niligiri Road should be constructed. He suggested the levy of an education cess on income-tax, the establishment of a school in each village, the opening of buildings for the location of primary and middle schools in Nanjangud and the larger supply of medicines to local fund dispensaries. He said that the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs made in the current year's budget under Iron Works was not, in his opinion, justifiable and that that provision could have more advantageously been given to the cotton mill in Mysore.

MR. ABDUL AZIZ represented that considerable damage was being done to the crops in the malnad by wild beasts and that it was necessary to give the people free licenses to shoot them. Arrangements should also be made to provide free timber to the malnad raiyats for hedging their fields against wild beasts. The income from the license fees now collected was only Rs. 2,000 and Government could very well forego that income in the interests of the raiyats. Such timber should be made available from the State Forests as there were not suitable District Forest swhere from it could be had. If this was not possible, Government should at least conduct khedda operations every year to destroy wild beasts.

MR. V. V. IYER while emphasising the above view pointed out that timber could not be got from District Forests as there was no timber at all there. He also said that originally timber was supplied freely from State Forests and that the old practice might be renewed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the old rule was for a period of 3 years only and that that arrangement could not be made permanent.

MR. V. V. IYER replied that the period of limit was not known to many raiyats and that they did not take advantage of it. He therefore pleaded that at least for another period of 3 years the old practice might be renewed and that he would have no objection for any arrangements that the Government would deem fit to adopt later on.

He also requested that necessary provision should be made in the current year's budget to give water connection to Bhadravati Town.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired what income could be expected by that arrangement.

MR. V. V. IYER replied that there were nearly 300 houses in the town, that there was plenty of water near enough at a distance of only two furlongs from the town and that his request should be complied with.

He also requested that electricity should be installed in Shimoga Town.

LOKAHITHAISHI NANJUNDARAJ URS who next spoke observed that in his opinion it would be better if 4 to 5 acres of land were attached to each elementary school with a view to give the necessary agricultural bias to the boys from the very commencement. He pointed out that while the Government were spending a lot of money on the University, they did not give adequate provision for elementary schools. He observed that while the hours of work in the University were very few, the staff was paid enormously. Much of the expenditure on the staff he thought could be reduced. He requested that the existing provision of Rs. 14 lakhs for the elementary schools should be enhanced. He also pointed out that the raiyats should not be required to clear the silt in the branch channels, as no sufficient water was given to them for irrigation purposes. He prayed that the old rule be brought into force again.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the present rule was the same as the old one.

LOKAHITHAISHI NANJUNDARAJ URS pointed out that it was not the old rule and that the rate now levied from the people was very heavy. He added that already water was not let in the branch channels with the result that cultivation was impeded and cattle were dying for want of water. He observed that the cost of establishment on account of the appointment of Superintending Engineers, etc., was largely increased, but that sufficient facilities were not given to the raiyats.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired whether the raiyats would be willing to pay Re. 1.

LOKAHITHAISHI NANJUNDARAJ URS replied that he would make the raiyats agree to that.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that in that case the matter would be considered.

BALE SIDDALINGA CHETTY requested that more provision should be made for the improvement of Yedatore Town as people there were very anxious to build new type-design houses. He also requested that necessary facilities should

be given to the officials to reside there by providing them houses and that the sum of Rs. 10,000 now provided for the purpose being very inadequate should be enhanced.

THE DEWAN promised to consider the matter.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

Resolution No. 1.

MR. JATRA NAIK moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that so much of the amount as is required for the grant of scholarships to the Banajara community students be separated from out of the amount provided in the Budget for the scholarship of backward communities."

In doing so, he observed that the students belonging to the Banajara community had at present no facilities for taking up education. There were already nearly 800 students of that community reading in primary schools. Out of them about 50 or 60 only, he said, were getting scholarships of Re. 1 or Rs. 1½ per month. As all the students were poor, he requested that a much larger number should be given scholarships.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question whether the scholarship amount could be fixed separately for the community on the population basis would be considered.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover with the permission of the House.

Resolution No. 3.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO then moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government the supreme necessity for effecting retrenchment in the expenditure of State's Administration especially at the top."

In doing so, he said that he attached very great importance to this resolution. In his opinion, the present condition of the Mysore finances was due to the top-heaviness of the administration. He conceded that it was a legacy of the past. He recalled that a similar resolution was brought up by him in 1924 and was unanimously passed. As no action had been taken by Government thereon, it was repeated in 1927 and was again passed unanimously.